

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LOWRY IS MAD,

AND WILL HAVE THE NORTHEASTERN CHARTER FORFEITED.

WILL MAKE THE OFFICERS PAY DEARLY

For Having Conspired With Sluggers and Criminals to Violate the Laws of the State.

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—[Special.]—The following interview was held with Governor Lowry this afternoon:

"Governor Lowry, as the representatives of the press, we call to inquire if there is anything new touching the arrest of Sullivan and Kilrain."

The governor replied:

"Nothing especially. I am taking such steps as will, in the end, bring all the parties principals and abettors, to justice."

"Governor, you saw what the railroad agents said about their participation in the affair?"

"Yes, sir; I did, and now I will tell you what I say. I have had very considerable experience in public affairs; have served in both branches of the legislature and am serving the last year of my second term as governor, and I say without hesitation that the part played by the Northeastern railroad in violating a plain statute of the state, thereby bringing the law into contempt, is without precedent in Mississippi history. In my experience as public man, I have never known such utter disregard of duty, such defiance of law and morals. Think of it—a corporation, a great system of railways, join, co-operate with, and make it possible for two prize fighters, sluggers and their associates to defy and

TRAMPLE UPON THE LAWS

of a sovereign state and remember too that this corporation was created in part, and owes its existence to the law-makers of this state. The system has probably property to the amount of forty millions of dollars in Mississippi, and they expect that property to be protected by the laws of the state. Numerous laws are now on the statute books preventing injury to such property and the courts are charged with their enforcement, and are enforcing them every month in the year. Suppose there was a strike at Vicksburg, Meridian or Nicholsen that endangered their property. The civil officers and posse would be sought, and if they failed to quell the trouble the militia would be called out, and their good offices invoked to assist the civil power in protecting railroad property. I say, further, that I feel indignant at the conduct of Mr. Carroll and other officials of that road. Sullivan and Kilrain are sluggers and law-breakers, brutal in their habits. Railroad officials controlling millions of dollars are supposed to be, however violent the opposition, persons favorable to law, order and well regulated communities, but the management of the Northeastern road has successfully exploded that idea." Upon inquiry, the governor said he had no communication with them, but would, during the next week, request General Miller, the attorney-general of the state, to institute proceedings for the

FORFEITURE OF THE CHARTER

of the Northeastern railroad granted by state.

"Governor, as a lawyer, do you think the nets of the road have worked a forfeiture of the franchise?"

"I don't think there is a question about it. The authorities concur that there is a tacit condition to every grant that it will not misuse its powers. Willful abuse of its powers may be forfeited by misuses or abuses, or other misdeeds. In a New York case the court held that to form a sufficient foundation for a judgment of custer for the forfeiture of any franchise not originally usurped, but legally vested, the verdict must expressly find the party, 'as a trustee requires,' guilty of an unlawful holding by reason of some misuse or neglect going to prevent or destroy the object of the grant, or some misconduct injurious to the public. In my judgment there are great numbers of cases to sustain my views of this unprecedented outrage by a corporation."

an outgoing train for the east, to escape any chance of arrest.

MULDOON TALKS.

In an interview with Muldoon, he described his escape at Nashville as follows:

"I was sitting with Sullivan when the officers entered the car. They were about to place me under arrest, when I said to them, 'What do you mean? I am no prize fighter; do I look like one? I am a gentleman, and it is your duty to protect me and not to offer me an insult.' They at once abandoned me and devoted their efforts to securing the big fellow from hard work, but still in the ring."

Muldoon was asked about the condition of Kilrain. He said that Kilrain was not well trained, and was not carefully handled at New Orleans for a day or two before the fight. Had he been properly managed, Sullivan would have had a more severe battle. On the other hand, he got into the ring a little heavy, but in fine condition, and he told Sullivan that he expected he would lose seven pounds during the fight. After the mill had been concluded Sullivan weighed six and a half pounds less than when he entered the ring. Muldoon told John that he had better do something to get rid of that extra half pound.

THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A LONG FIGHT.

Muldoon further stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the fight, and, unlike a majority of the sporting world, believed that the battle would be a long one; that he had instructed Sullivan to fight slowly, and that he would be satisfied if he won in three hours fighting. He also said that Kilrain's retreating tactics were at the advice of Charley Mitchell, who for some reason wanted him to pursue his (Mitchell's) methods in the ring.

In an interview with Parson Davies, he said that, during the excitement and rush for the train, the correspondents were in error as to Kilrain being left alone in the ring after the fight.

KILRAIN'S BACKERS DESERTED HIM.

The person says that Kilrain's backers, trainers, etc., did desert him, but that Mike Donovan, John Murphy and himself picked Kilrain up, carried him through the ropes, and placed him in a buggy driven by Colonel Rich, owner of the plantation and the battleground. Kilrain was then driven rapidly to a car owned by the railroad company at the station, and placed in a board room. Kilrain, the person says, did not cry in the ring, but said, "Where are my friends?" and when he was lifted into the buggy burst out crying.

THEY BULLDOZED THE SHERIFF.

Why the High Officer of Hancock County Did Not Interfere With the Fight.

St. Louis, July 12.—H. A. Hindman, a New Orleans gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, has this to say about the reports that the sheriff of Hancock county, Mississippi, refused to proceed against the prize fighters:

"I witnessed the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight and know something about the steps taken to prevent the battle, or rather the steps that were not taken. The press dispatches stated that Governor Lowry sent military down to Hancock county, with instructions to act under orders from the sheriff of that county in regard to stopping the fight. It was further stated that the sheriff refused to give any orders and the military were, therefore, powerless. As I understand it, and I have the story on good authority, the sheriff fully intended to act according to the instructions of the governor. The people of Hancock county, however, wanted to see the fight and on Sunday night about 12 o'clock about fifty prominent citizens called on the sheriff and quietly informed him that if he took any steps to prevent the mill he might consider his political existence at an end. They used forcible arguments and finally persuaded the sheriff to let the matter alone and allow the people to see the biggest fight of the country."

SULLIVAN HIDING OUT.

The Slugger Arrives in Chicago But Disappears.

Was the Cause of Mrs. Murphy's Death A Warning to Snuff Dippers.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Prize-fighter Sullivan became from Indianapolis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. He alighted from the train at twenty-second street and disappeared. The police are not looking for him.

Charley Johnson, Sullivan's backer, was on the train and got off at the same time. Inquiry at sporting resorts downtown was fruitless, as far as securing any trace of them is concerned. It is supposed that they are either hiding in this city or have taken an outgoing train for the east.

Sullivan remained in Chicago tonight, and arranged to leave for New York tomorrow at 9 o'clock by the Grand Trunk. The route chosen will take him through Canada, and is the regular route away from hostile Ohio. He knew himself destined from observation as much as possible, but managed to visit two or three places where he could enjoy himself thoroughly in private.

WASHINGTON GOSPIE.

Appointments by the President—Mr. Harrington.

son of David Park.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The president today made the following appointments: Jesse Johnson of New York, to be the eastern district of New York. Eugene Marcelli, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Texas; Charles S. Varian, of Utah, to be attorney of the United States for the territory of Utah; Elias H. Parsons of Utah, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of Utah. Jesse Johnson, a Brooklyn lawyer and his appointment is credit to Secretary Tracy. He is an active politician.

President Harrison, accompanied by Secretaries Windom and his family, and Private Secretary Halford, left Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Deer Park, Md.

Box officeings today aggregated \$51,700, for 12,000 persons, or one cent, and 100¢ for four and a half; all accepted.

Secretary Tracy has approved the report of the board of officers who recommended a site for the new marine barracks at Norfolk.

CRUSHED BY WILD CARS.

A peculiar accident at Paterson—One Man KILLED.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Nine freight cars were sidetracked by a switch engine about three o'clock this morning half a mile above the Erie depot, and were left without the brakeman being set. An hour later they started down the grade, jumped several switches, and finally crashed into the same freight engine. The pilot and tender of the engine were smashed and three passenger coaches and two freight cars were demolished. Fireman Joseph Gordon, of Jersey City, was caught between the tender and fire box and had one of his legs broken to a crisp. His wife died at nine o'clock this morning. Engineer Davis escaped uninjured. The end of the depot was stove in, and the night telegraph operator had a narrow escape.

Raleigh Wants a Union Depot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—[Special.]—The directors of the North Carolina railroad were in session at Greensboro yesterday. The entire board are unanimous for a grand depot at Raleigh, and a committee consisting of Hon. T. Holt, General E. F. Hoke and W. H. Peck was appointed to confer with the Richmond and Danville and R. & R. railroad authorities with a view of arranging at the proportionate share of expense to each of the corporations.

ROW AT HOMESTEAD.

LOCKED-OUT MINERS GUARDED BY PINKERTON MEN.

A STRUGGLE WITH THE DEPUTIES

A Very Long and Eitter Strike Ahead Sweating in Additional Deputies to Prevent Violence Being Done.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—One hundred Pinkerton men, armed with Springfield rifles, arrived here this morning from Philadelphia and were taken to the Homestead Bessemer Steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, Pa. They will be placed about the mill property to protect it and the workmen from the strikers. The struggle promises to be the most bitter in the history of strikes and lockouts in this section. Both sides are determined, and a long fight is anticipated. Everything is quiet about the works this morning. No more men have arrived and the plant is silent.

NOTHING ESPECIALLY.

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MEDICAL

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" Hair-dressing. It restores the color to gray hair; promotes a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents the formation of dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a delicate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bare. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for protecting the growth of new hair and makes it grow faster and thicker. It is excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

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"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. It uses the strength of the hair, and makes it grow faster and thicker. It is excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—J. W. Bowen, "Editor," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, had the trouble of Ayer's Hair Vigor. After a month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Trains will leave the depot for Salt Springs at 8:55 a. m., 1:15, 5:00, and 11 o'clock p. m. Returning, arrive in Atlanta at 6:18, 8:33 a. m., 4:35, 5:28 and 10:40 p. m. No delay in schedules. Trains run through safely and swiftly. No cattle cars, but coaches run.

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PHARMACISTS,

14 Whitehall Street,

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required in a drug store. A full line of ear-bugs, cold bath-mall brases, tooth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other articles too numerous to mention. We invite a careful inspection of our stock before buying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices:

S. S., large size..... \$1 00

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Select Lava..... 40

Crown Tooth Wash..... 75

Hop Bitters..... 75

Brown's Iron Bitters..... 75

Bitter Almond..... 75

Bitter Aromatic..... 75

Lob's Extracts..... 75

Lemon Elixir..... 75

Warren's Safe Cure..... 75

Laxomint..... 75

Magnolia Balm..... 75

Hoo's Sarsaparilla..... 75

Hoist's Acid Phosphate..... 75

We buy all goods for cash and give our customers a corresponding benefit. We deliver goods within the city. Remember the place.

HUTCHISON & BRO.,
No. 14 Whitehall Street.

The finest handkerchief extract on the market is June Rose's 75 cents a bottle. Sold by

HUTCHISON & BRO.,
No. 14 Whitehall Street.RAY & GEISE,
RAY & GEISE, LUMBER!RAY & GEISE,
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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY JULY 13 1889.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 13, 1889.

One of the Many.

Chancellor Boggs was right when he said that the towns produce very few great men—that most of them come from the country.

Here is a case in point: Maurice B. Flynn, who died in New York the other day, was successful in so many ways that it is no idle compliment to speak of him as a great man. Flynn was a poor country boy. He worked hard on a farm and attended school only one year. At the age of seventeen he went to New York with only thirty-seven dollars in his pocket. He obtained a clerkship in a small store, learned book-keeping, mastered several languages, and read every book within his reach. He was soon recognized as a first-class business man, and was promoted. He entered politics, and became the leader of the country democracy.

This was quite a career for a country boy who went to a strange city almost penniless and without an education. He died at the early age of forty-one, worth from a million and a half to two and a half million dollars.

There are many such men to be found at the top of the ladder in our great cities. They made their own way just as Flynn did—climbing up from the very bottom. And, as Chancellor Boggs said in his masterly speech before the legislature, most of these self-educated and self-made men come from the country.

The County Newspaper.

The Greensboro Herald-Journal remarks that "it is every good citizen's duty to patronize and sustain the county paper. It is the county paper which aids most in building up the interests of a community. You may not personally like the editor, but a regard for business progress and the advancement of your county demand that you encourage the greatest factor in that advancement—the county paper."

If every county paper were as enterprising and as apt and timely in its matter as our Greensboro contemporary there would be no necessity of impressing on the public the importance of sustaining the home paper. The Herald-Journal speaks for itself and for the section in which it is published.

But there are other papers that do not make so good a showing, and some of them are published in communities that are inclined to make a great to-do over the advantages they offer to settlers and investors. If there is one thing more certain than another it is that outsiders will judge such communities by the character of the local newspapers. There is no editor so unenterprising that he will not respond cordially and promptly to every symptom of local support and patronage, and there is not a community in the state but is to be measured by the support it extends to its local paper.

If those who take an interest in the building up of their towns and counties could only be brought to see that the county paper is a better advertisement of a community than a county fair—that its influence is far-reaching, and that by it the people are judged—we should see fewer poorly-supported county newspapers in Georgia and elsewhere in the south.

Some News Items.

It is a curious fact that a certain line of news never gets into the northern republican journals on time. It is always delayed until it becomes ancient history, and then it is brought forth with a flourish that smacks of modern enterprise.

Here, for instance, is the Philadelphia Inquirer speaking of "a more liberal tendency on the part of the courts which cannot fail to promote harmony between the races" at the south, and citing a decision to the effect that the Georgia Midland railroad must provide equal comforts and accommodations for all classes.

This is a matter that is quite old. On railroad lines, where there is enough negro travel to justify it, the accommodations, though separate, have long been equal. On lines where the accommodations are not equal it is because the colored travel is not large enough to justify separate cars. There is no problem about this at all, any more than there is about street cars. The only difference is that no outside or northern pressure was brought to bear on the street cars, and the negroes ride in them as freely as the whites, and nothing is thought of it.

As an item of interesting news, we may say that northern pressure has lacked and still lacks a good deal of being of any service to the southern negro.

The "Arthur Richmond" Letters.

We have already referred to the statement made by the New York Commercial Advertiser to the effect that Julian Hawthorne and Gail Hamilton wrote the blackguard letters signed "Arthur Richmond" that appeared in the North American Review some time ago.

Mr. Hawthorne states in an interview that he not only never wrote any of the letters, but has never read them, and we have no doubt that Brother Blaine's sister-in-law, Miss Abigail Dodge, could conscientiously deny their authorship.

In their spirit and intention the Arthur Richmond letters are essentially low and vulgar, and it is safe to say that any self-respecting editor of a newspaper would have hesitated long before giving them a place in his columns. George, there is absolutely nothing to it.

Rev. Wm. H. Holmes says the notoriety of the Rev. Wm. H. Holmes' son, Mr. McLean Root, of New York, is the sole basis of the story in the letters to just called "Arthur Richmond." They seemed to attain the attention the letters attracted.

The friends and executors of Mr. Rice, the late proprietor of the so-called Review, make a public avowal of the blackguard character of the letters when they advertise

for the author to come forward and disclose himself and thus relieve the memory of Mr. Rice of the stigma that is now supposed to rest upon it.

We do not believe, however, that any thoughtful person has ever supposed that Mr. Rice was the author of the letters. They possess a certain repartorial brightness to which the proprietor of the Review could never attain. His style was dull and flat. Whatever talents he may have had, the gift of expression was not one of them.

The Great Democrat.

And now Boston, through the medium of the Globe, calls for a statue of Thomas Jefferson. The suggestion is as good for Boston as it was for New York.

Boston already has statues of Washington, Franklin, Samuel Adams, Webster, Everett, Sumner, Quincy, Mann, Garrison and Lincoln. But one of the greatest Americans has no memorial in a great American city.

This is a great oversight on the part of those who are in the habit of organizing memorial movements. As the Globe says, Jefferson was the soul of the revolution, and the real organizer of this great republic. He practically solved the great question of human rights, and to him more than to any one belongs the credit of our free institutions.

There is not a community in the republic but would honor itself by honoring in a substantial way the memory of the great democratic statesman.

Old Ideas in a New Book.

A western reviewer makes the startling declaration that Mr. Edward Bellamy's popular book, "Looking Backward," is in the nature of what newspaper men call a "fake."

According to this reviewer, there is not an original idea in Mr. Bellamy's novel, with the exception of the plot. The whole business is borrowed from Fourier's socialist theories and Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." It seems that Prescott described in Peru a government without commerce, individual wealth, money, markets, courts, lawyers, bankers, etc. The state owned everything—owned the land, produce, manufactures, household goods and the clothing the people wore. The inca had a storehouse in every district, and when a man produced anything it was stored in these depositories to be distributed according to the needs of the people.

This is the civilization advocated by Mr. Bellamy, with a few philosophical flourishes from Fourier—this is the condition of affairs which he and Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and a lot of New England dreamers expect to force upon the country through the medium of their new party of "nationalists!"

The country at large may be somewhat slow and behind the times when compared with Mr. Bellamy's progressive section, but most of us will prefer to struggle along in our present darkness, and with our present sordid surroundings, rather than dose ourselves with the long-buried civilization of the South American Indians. Mr. Bellamy's book and the craze it has caused emphasize the old saying that there is nothing new under the sun.

Two Great Men.

Little by little the American people are beginning to understand two of their greatest men—the presidents whose terms of office extended through two critical epochs in our history.

For generations the real Washington was not unveiled to his countrymen, and it is only recently that people have had a glimpse of the real Lincoln. It is needless to say that the popular misconception of the characters and personal traits of these two men was due to the bad judgment of historians and biographers, who found it easier to write stilted panegyrics and enlogies than to make a painstaking study of facts.

Neither Washington nor Lincoln would have encouraged the manufacture of false history and biography. Our first president was never better pleased than on one occasion when a little boy, who had been staring at him several moments, whispered to his father that the general was "only a man!" Washington fairly hugged the little fellow, made him a handsome present, and told him never to forget that the richest and proudest in the land were only men, after all, with the faults and weaknesses of poor humanity. Lincoln never regarded himself as a hero, never showed any vanity, and would no doubt have said to his biographer what Cromwell said to the artist: "Paint me as I am."

These reflections have been suggested by a reading of "A Life of Washington," by Henry Cabot Lodge, and a "Life of Lincoln," by William H. Herndon.

Mr. Lodge gives us a broader and more impartial view of Washington than has yet appeared in print. He presents the Father of his Country to us not as a demi-god, but as a man—a reserved, silent man, master of himself, but with some of the faults common to men of his day and generation. We have been told before that Washington was a great soldier, statesman and a man of affairs but Mr. Lodge does not hesitate to tell us that he was a man of very strong passions. Generally he controlled himself, but there were times when he gave way. He lost his temper when the newspapers abused him, and when disappointed he sometimes indulged in the big round oaths used by gentlemen of his time. He took his morning dram, played cards for money, and liked to look upon a pretty woman. He was fond of outdoor sports, and liked the company of men of strong animal spirits, but all these matters were mere incidents in his life, and were dominated and repressed by his self-mastery, self-respect and good taste.

Mr. Herndon's story of Lincoln will be as well received as Mr. Lodge's biography of Washington. It is an effort to describe the man himself, and as the author was the great war president's law partner for twenty years, it is fair to presume that he thoroughly knew his subject. Mr. Lincoln's life was in the main a sad one. He was of the very humblest birth. He spent his youth in the depths of poverty, and owing to his poverty and unclean title, grew whose vanity and ambition. He had a wife unhappy, McDowell—ambition made his home code of life, and nearly drove him to suicide. He died in the letters to just called "Arthur Richmond."

DICKENS.—Dickens's house, near No. 1, England, is 2000 yards from Rochester, containing the garden for \$50,000. Perhaps some wealthy American will purchase it.

ARKELL.—W. J. Arkell has been offered a big price by an English syndicate for his papers, the Judge and Leslie's Illustrated News. He refuses to sell the former, but will take \$100,000 for the latter.

CARPENTER.—Frank Carpenter, the newspaperman, has just made a trip around the world, described as being as slim as a fence rail, with a homely face and startling red hair. No man can cut or write or talk him.

GRAVES.—Hon. John Temple Graves is passing through a pleasant period in the lives of all great men. People are beginning to name their babies after him.

JONES.—Rev. Sam Jones is preaching to immense crowds in Nebraska and is meeting with great success.

world, and friends and foes alike hastened to bear their willing testimony to the patriotism, integrity and magnanimity of the martyred president.

The objection will be made that these two biographies deal too freely with private and personal matters. Such an objection will not have much weight with people who desire to get at the truth of history. It is time to forget all about the absurd Washington described by Parson Weems, and there is no harm in telling the world that Lincoln was not always posing as a statesman. When the lives of our great men are written let us have the facts—paint the men as they are, with every scar and blemish, and every care-worn line in their thoughtful faces. This is Messrs. Lodge and Herndon's idea of what a biography should be, and we heartily agree with them.

The Able and the Unable.

The abrupt and remorseless resignation of Colonel Ghooly Khan, late Persian minister, together with his eloquent complaints about the flippant and contemptuous remarks of the North American Paragraphers' association, has brought to light a very beautiful incident that occurred in Persia during the early part of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and while Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin was United States minister at Teheran. Mr. Benjamin tells the story in his own words:

I can easily understand the sentiments of the press of Persia regarding him from the fact that when Mr. Cleveland was elected, although a republican, felt called upon to request a correction of some statements which appeared in the Persian Official Gazette.

Such was my opinion of the high dignity of the presidential office, and my knowledge of the effect such statements would have in Persia, that I made immediate application to the Shah.

Fearing the foreign office dilatory and indifferent, I carried the matter before the Shah in a special audience. With his usual amiability he expressed regret at the occurrence, and in my presence emphatically ordered the desired correction to be made in the next issue of the Gazette.

I was requested to prepare a satisfactory account of Mr. Cleveland, and the translation was submitted to me before it went to press.

Curiously enough, as we learn from Mr. Benjamin, the Cleveland administration paid no attention to this matter, although the American residents in Persia telegraphed and wrote to Mr. Bayard, earnestly urging the retention of Mr. Benjamin as essential to American interests in Persia.

In other words, Mr. Cleveland paid no attention whatever to Mr. Benjamin's talents as a puff writer, but politely requested him to return home by appointing another person in his place.

It is a queer world we live in. Mr. Benjamin compelled the Persian papers to puff the president, and he retired. Colonel Ghooly Khan was unable to get a puff of the shah, even as an advertisement, and he also retired.

Some of the main movers in the project to give this entertainment are very mad.

"We had," said another committeeman,

"decided to give a reception and ball worthy of the occasion. It was to have been Atlanta's affair and would have been a credit to those who did the work. I can't find language strong enough to express my feelings just now."

He was mad.

And there were others like him.

THE SENATE DID IT.

THE DEDICATION BILL KILLED BY AN AMENDMENT.

Senator Bartlett's Resolution Tendering the Use of the Capitol for a Reception and Entertainment Amended in Committee.

The senate proceedings yesterday contained a first class sensation which did not appear on the surface.

The dedication ball was knocked in the head by an amendment.

Senator Bartlett's resolution tendering the use of the capital building to the citizens of Atlanta for the reception and entertainment at the dedication ball was voted down, 22 to 17.

A canvass among the senators showed that a large majority were in favor of the amendment, and its adoption is assured if the resolution ever comes up.

This knocks out the ball. The order for invitations was countermanded yesterday by telegraph, and the entertainment, as matters stand, is off.

The cause of this action seems to have been a shower of communications urging legislators not to let the capital building be used for a ball. A number of such communications have appeared in the secular and religious papers of the state, and the churches seem to have been considerably stirred up over the matter.

It is understood that Senator Bartlett will withdraw his resolution on Monday.

A COMMITTEEMAN'S VIEWS.

A prominent gentleman, who is a member of the committee of arrangements, said yesterday:

"Of course, this will kill the reception, for the ball was in the very nature of things, to be the leading feature. I haven't much to say on the subject—only that if the fool-killer's business is slack just now it is his own fault."

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Western Feed.

EDDIE'S CONSTRUCTION: I read your daily

newspaper every day, and I am very glad to see that the construction of the new capitol is progressing rapidly.

The weather is very bad, and the work is slow, but the contractors are doing their best, and I hope they will finish the work in time.

There is a great deal of rain here, and the work is slow, but the contractors are doing their best, and I hope they will finish the work in time.

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TO ELECT BY THE PEOPLE:

MR. HOWELL'S BILL ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

Other Proceedings of Yesterday's Session of the Legislature—New Matter That Was Introduced—The Colored School Master.

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The bill provides that the trustees of the university shall consist of twenty-three members, twenty of whom shall be elected by the people and three appointed by the governor from the city of Athens, provided, however, that nothing in the act shall be construed as to take away from the trustees the power to elect their present organization, any authority until the new board has been organized.

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Resolved, That the board of trustees of Spelman seminary, earnestly and solemnly protest against the unfair and unjust discrimination in favor of the Atlanta university by a large annual appropriation from the treasury of the state, as was for the last case, when Spelman seminary and other institutions are doing equally as good educational work."

At a suitable time this institution respectfully de-

sires to be heard before the proper committee of the legislature. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY ROOT,
Secretary Board Trustees.

The whole matter will be considered in the committee meeting this afternoon at four o'clock in the room of the education committee.

Taylor, the negro lawyer, will appear with a seventeen-page speech in favor of the Glenn bills—providing for a state normal school—and President Burstead and one or two of his faculty will probably be present to represent the Atlanta and the Atlanta university.

The sub-committee, however, are inclined to favor the Glenn bills, and the general committee on education would undoubtedly endorse a favorable report on the bills from the sub-committee.

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BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Senator Woodson, chairman of the committee on internal improvements.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Albany Street Railroad company.

Mr. D. L. Dugger reported from his committee a change of rules, making it unnecessary to vote for a suspension of the rules when there is no objection. This resolution was adopted, and will save a great deal of time in the discussion of bills.</p

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

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Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3 fast express from *No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Jacksonville, Albany, and Atlanta, 7:00 am.

No. 14, for Macon, 7:00 am.

No. 15, accommodation.

No. 16, special Sunday.

No. 17, from Atlanta, 8:00 pm.

No. 18, accommodation.

No. 19, from Jacksonville, 12:30 pm.

No. 20, accommodation.

No. 21, fast express from Savannah and Albany, 5:45 pm.

No. 22, from Jacksonville, 7:00 pm.

No. 23, accommodation.

No. 24, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

No. 25, fast express from Savannah and Albany, 7:00 pm.

No. 26, accommodation.

No. 27, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

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No. 127, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

No. 128, accommodation.

No. 129, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

No. 130, accommodation.

No. 131, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

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No. 191, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

No. 192, accommodation.

No. 193, from Atlanta, 7:00 pm.

No.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.**EDDIE FELIX CAUGHT ON A SHAFT AND TERRIBLY MANGLED.**

After Repeated Warnings He Slips Off from His Task, and When Found is Torn Up by Being Beaten Against the Ground by the Shaft.

Eddie Felix met with a horrible death at 1:30 o'clock yesterday.

He was employed at the Atlanta Excelsior works, grinding bits on the first floor.

In the basement there is a long iron shaft that is nearly as long as the building is wide, and drives all the machinery of the works.

The boy was in the habit of slipping off from his post and playing about the shaft and fooling with the pulleys. He had been repeatedly warned not to play around the pulleys and shaft, but he paid no heed to the advice.

Yesterday, while no one was watching, he again went down underneath and was probably riding on the shaft when his apron was caught and as quick as thought he was being whirled around like lightning.

Another boy walking outside heard the noise and peeping under saw what was the matter.

He rushed up stairs and informed the engineer who stood by the machine, but it was too late. The body was broken all to pieces.

His clothing was cut loose from the shaft, and it was found that both legs had been broken, one entirely severed just above the ankle, and the foot torn loose.

His head and body were bruised and mangled, and his blood spattered all over the wall.

No blame was attachable to any one, and Coronor Ayer was sent for. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts as above stated, and it was pronounced an accidental killing.

Felix was about fourteen years old, and has been at work there three weeks.

His mother lives near the works. The company will give the body a decent burial.

HOW HE WAS CAUGHT.**The Scheme Which a Deputy Marshal Worked on a Prisoner.**

Deputy Marshal J. J. Rose reported to a sly game yesterday in order to capture a moonshiner, and succeeded in his object.

For over a week Rose has been trying to come face to face with Henry Wesson, whom he suspected of running an illicit still.

It was known that Wesson had a still in Alabama, and when it got too hot for him there he moved to Fulton, in Harrison county. He sold moonshining whisky, but was so shy about it that he could never be caught. Yesterday Rose went to Fulton and gave out he was on a little bit of a spree himself.

He even purchased and helped drink a bottle of good whisky, that had never paid a cent of duty. When every one had taken several drinks one of the crowd named Andrew Hunt asked Rose if he would go to the police. Rose stoutly maintained he had not seen a warrant for a week. He even offered to have his papers examined. Hunt went away and shortly returned with a man whom he introduced to Rose as Wesson. As the two men were about to shake hands, Rose slipped on the hand of the man and said, "I'll take you to the police."

Wesson was tempted to resist, but was soon convinced his best policy was to go along quietly. He was brought to Atlanta and last night slept in prison for the first time.

AN OFFICER'S PREDICAMENT.**A Tax Collector Whose Accounts were Found Short.**

Ex-Tax Collector J. M. Chamblee, of Hall county, with his attorney, William Pinley, called on the comptroller-general yesterday to try and make some arrangement of Mr. Chamblee's tax account. They were found to be short in an examining committee appointed by the grand jury in 1887.

The committee found that Mr. Chamblee had failed to report the special taxes due from the citizens of Hall county for the years 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886, aggregating \$1,500. The amount due was \$1,000, and Chamblee paid his taxes and issued an execution against Mr. Chamblee's property. Six hundred dollars of the claim was paid and now Mr. Chamblee asserts that the finding of the grand jury was arbitrary and without proper proof. The time set for the sale of Mr. Chamblee's property is the first Monday in August.

The comptroller-general said that if he could show any proof that he was not indebted to the state for the balance of the claim against him the case would be suspended, otherwise it would have to go on.

An Appeal to Christians.
The following communication explains itself:

LITHOGRAPHS, July 12, 1889.—To All Methodists and Christians.—Brethren—On our own suggestion, dictated by a sense of duty, we make this appeal in behalf of a poor worthy Christian family. On the night of June 9th, Mrs. F. C. [illegible] piece, and his dwelling burned. The family, consisting of ten persons, the father, mother and eight children were asleep in the house and not a soul among them was able to get out. Their possessions are gone, and are in a ruined condition. Their contents, except a very small part of the furniture. Brother Sorow is a hard working blacksmith, and an earnest hard working Christian. He is not trained in his trade, but is a good man, and the youngest a little boy. The girls had by their labor aided their parents to build and furnish a comfortable home. The seven girls are all pure Christian children. The family are now without home or the means of support. They are not beggars. We desire to retain them in our care, to live with us. They will be a help to the community. Our people are poor, but have done and will do their part. With two hundred dollars more we can aid them to build a home. If God has given us the power to do this, let us do the facts, and ask you "to do as you would be done by." The family will be grateful, however small the amount each may contribute. We refer you to Dr. W. H. Parks as to the reliability of our statements, and the application of anything you may give. Please hand to any preacher your donation. They will forward to our church. Fraternal regards.

H. T. GAY.
J. W. ALBERT.**Physicians Confess.**

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. R. (Blood Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over all other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. R. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "All reports of B. R. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. H. Rhodes, Cranberry, Ga., writes: "I confess to you that B. R. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. R. B. as a fine tonic alternative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck; other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Fla., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. R. B. for her rheumatism as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief, and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. R. B. He was fully made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

I. W.

You can get fresh fish at Emery's.

Sarah Bernhardt

Coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world.

Get your family and friends and go out to Chautauqua this evening and spend Sunday.

Big programme, sermons, vesper and sacred concerts. Piedmont Chautauqua tomorrow.

Take your wife and children on the morning train and spend Sunday at Chautauqua. No delay in schedules.

THE VETERAN WINS.**The City Ordinance is Declared Void by Recorder Anderson.**

The case of F. S. Hester, the confederate veteran arrested for peddling melons, came up yesterday.

He was arrested Thursday evening by Jumbo Hunter, and compelled to put up \$5.15 collateral for his appearance before the recorder yesterday.

He was on bond and after the case was settled he exhibited a license issued to him as a disabled confederate veteran, by Judge Calhoun, and approved by Judge Stone of Macon.

Recorder Anderson decided that the ordinance was of no avail, as the license gave him the right to peddle in any city or county of which he was a citizen, and carried for sale were not of a character injurious to the health or general well-being of the city.

Some of the city officials held that the ordinance was of full force in this same as any other case. But it is the opinion of most people that the ordinance is clearly at variance with the constitution and laws of the state.

Case of Kidnapping.

Yesterday Officer Shelton arrested Charlie Hanford, charged with abduction.

He had with him a little yellow negro boy named Willie Brown, who says he is a son of Charlotte Brown, of Augusta. Willie claims that he was persuaded him to come to Atlanta Tuesday, and that he threatened to abandon him and go to Birmingham.

Hanford will be held to await a hearing from Augusta.

Charged with Forgery.

Yesterday Postmaster W. D. Smith arrested a negro, named Will Smith, in charge of forging one order of golds and another for money, both on Mr. W. D. Bussey.

Will was locked up and will be tried before Judge Owens today.

The importance of keeping the liver and kidneys in good condition cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating and invigorating these organs.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too heavy eating can always be relieved by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
If you are Nervous, and cannot sleep, try it.

Beetman's Pill cure bilious and nervous pills.

Emery's fish market National hotel, fronting rail road.

Izma,

or Sunshine and Shadow, a new novel by an Atlanta young lady. Price 25c, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCH REPAIRING!

A LARGE FORCE OF SKILLED WORKMEN and all modern machinery gives us superior facilities in this line. Send watches for repair at our expense.
FREEMAN & CHANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.



Do you know we keep spectacles? that they are the best that can be produced! Do you know we will sell you a pair that will fit you, and if we cannot benefit your eyes we will tell you so? These are facts and we want to prove them to you.

Bring your watch and have it put in order.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,
Jewelers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St.

J. W. Goldsmith, A. J. West
West & Goldsmith,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS.

We will offer for a few days that beautiful property known as the Toom corner, with two squares of the Kimball house and two squares of the new carriage house, residence, library, fronting 100 feet on Courtland and 200 feet on Gilmer. It is on a commanding hill, facing and just one block from Edgewood avenue, looking down both Gilmer and Courtland. This magnificent property will be sold lower than any similarly situated so near the center of the city.

48x120 Pauline st., near Georgia and school..... \$1,470
60x120 Pauline st., near Georgia and school..... 2,000
60x150 Crew st., near school, faces east..... 1,250
60x150 Crew st., near school, a corner..... 1,500
62x150 Washington st., on corner, faces west..... 1,400
32x140 Peachtree st., faces east, best locality..... 1,400
62x150 Peachtree, beautiful corner..... 3,700
20x150 W. Peachtree, near good locality..... 10,000
10x120 Peachtree, no room house cheap..... 7,000
10x120 Peachtree, no room house cheap..... 7,000
60x220 Peach tree near Capt. Morgan's new house..... 3,600
200x100 Peachtree, fronting Lowell and Damig houses..... 10,000
14x20 Peachtree nice corner lot..... 6,000
62x100 Peachtree, high point, nice place..... 2,750
67x120 Peachtree, high point, nice place..... 1,200
110x320 Peachtree on dummy, prettiest corner on street..... 5,000
60x120 Peachtree on high point, facing east..... 1,000
60x120 Peachtree on high point, facing east..... 1,000
15x30 West End, prettiest place in the town..... 3,600
220 feet front on E. Fair st., very desirable..... 1,250
3x120 Peachtree, 50x120 at Fulton cotton mill..... 600
2x120 Savannah st., 50x120 at Fulton cotton mill..... 400
Lots 10x120, each 50x120 at Fulton cotton mill..... 100
8 lots 15x120, each 50x120 at Fulton cotton mill..... 150
10 acres on Fair st., at city limits beautiful..... 7,000
WEST & GOLDSMITH.

MAY'S

Mantel Manufactory,
141 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

FINEST ARTISTS. Latest Designs,
SEASONED CORK, ASH, PINE,
POPLAR, CHEERY, WALNUT,
CYPRESS, BEECH, MAPLE,
FOR SALE.

1st Sq.

E. A. MASSA,
MANUFACTURER OF
CONDIMENTS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
FRENCH MUSTARD, HORSE RADISH,
TOMATO CATSUP, SALAD DRESSINGS

SELLER AND PACKER OF
Olives, Olive Oil, Capers, &c., &c.

No. 5, N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,
12 East Husnert, Uptairs, Atlanta,
Ga.

THE Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Indications for tomorrow:
Showers, except fair in southern portion of Georgia; continued high temperature; southerly winds.

LOCAL FORECAST:
The weather today (July 13) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be warm, with thunderstorms and rain, followed by cooler weather.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.
GOULI BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 12.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations made at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

Temperature.....

Wind.....

Barometer.....

Humidity.....

Direction.....

Velocity.....

Weather.....

Local Observations.

(Central Time)

TIME OBSER- VATION.

7 a. m. 30°.08.78.72.71. W 4 .00 Cloudy.

7 a. m. 30°.08.78.72.72 SW 4 .00 Rainy.

Maximum Thermometer..... 58

Minimum Thermometer..... 72

Total Rainfall..... .67

Cotton Bolt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga..... 88°.72 .67

Cartersville, Ga..... 88°.72 .67

Colombus, Ga..... 88°.70 .60

Chattanooga, Tenn..... 88°.70 .18

Gainesville, Ga..... 88°.72 .25

Griffin, Ga..... 92.74 .20

Macon, Ga..... 92.74 .20

Newnan, Ga..... 94.72 .10

Springfield, S. C..... 90.70 .60

Toccoa, Ga..... 90.70 .60

West Point, Ga..... 92.78 .00

M. H. FERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corp.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity.

"T" indicates trace of rainfall.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

THE LECTURE YESTERDAY AT PIED- MONT CHAUTAUQUA.

Dr. Carter, of Chattanooga, entertains a large audience.—The Fine Concert by the Weber Band—Today's Exercises.

The music yesterday at Chautauqua was just as fine as the best artist can make it. The Weber band and orchestra just cannot be beat for fine melodious and sweet music. In the various concerts given yesterday the crowd who assembled pronounced it the best music they ever heard. The lecture of Rev. T. C. Carter, D. D., of Chattanooga, on China and the Chinese, illustrated by costumes, idols, relics, etc., was a grand lecture. Among other things he said;

"In China we have no public highways, no railroads, no wagons, no buggies, and the mode of travel is by sedan chairs, carried by two Chinamen, who are as nimble as squirrels, and make almost as good speed as fox-trotting horses." His description of the cruelties of women in China were vivid. Their modes of living, their marriage contracts, as described by the doctor, were amusing and interesting. The way they made contracts for marriage was for them to bow their heads against the ground a number of times. They did not eat out of plates, but had one large bowl to put all their victuals in, and all eat together. The punishment inflicted on women is of the very cruellest nature. He stated that perhaps there were two-thirds and maybe three-fourths as many men in China as there are women. It is considered a great disgrace for a man to be seen with his wife on the streets. He said that they drowned a great many of the infant girls as soon as they were born. Others they gave away. They offered at several times to give children to him.

He said the greatest missionary that has ever been sent to China, was Young J. Allen, of Georgia, and that Allen held a greater grip on the government's officials than any living man.

He select, humorous and dramatic reading by Mark B. Neal, was full of interest.

He read selections from Dickens' Nicolas Nickleby, Artemus Ward, Robert Burdette and Longfellow. It is useless to say to those who were present that Professor Bell is one of the greatest minims the country affords. Several who were present were greatly interested in his talk.

Professor Bell will lecture several times during his session, and will be here again in its conclusion to do well to hear his future lectures. The lecture at 7:30 by Rev. B. A. Young, D. D., of the lantern tourist "Studies in the Orient," is a grand lecture, which is characteristic of this great speaker of Nashville, Tenn. He will lecture again tonight, and everybody should go out and hear him.

He will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

BE WANTED TO RETURN.

A Convict Knocks at the Gate at a Late Hour.

Thursday morning Harris Wiley, who was working at Donaldson's camp struck another convict with a stick.

He was a sort of tramp, and when sent for a bucket of water, he did not come back.

Captain Donaldson got his dogs and followed the trail until the dogs were worn out, then returned to the camp.

Last evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, Harris ran to the gate at German's camp and called. The guard was taken aback when he saw who it was, but he admitted the negro at once. Harris said that he ran away because he was afraid of getting a whipping, and he preferred to return and serve his time rather than be held out.

The WYLY CASE.

The Warrant Was Not for Bigamy, But a Statute of Limitations.

The warrant against Henry G. Wyly was not for bigamy, but for a smaller offense.

That was why the bond was placed at \$200.

The defense will make a showing that will possibly offset a good deal of what is alleged by the complainants. They will, assert, be able to prove that Miss Henderson is not an adulterer.

While the defense does not show its hand, there will be some startling developments on that side of the case before the trial is over.

The committal trial has been postponed until Monday next, when a great many interesting facts will be brought out.

The many remarkable cures Hoad's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Rest, Health, and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Fish, fresh and firm at Emery's market.

LIMA, a charming new novel by one of Atlanta's fairest young ladies. Price 25c, postpaid, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. CRANKSHAW & JOHNSON, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 25 Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographic work, typesetting, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151.

Amongst the new enterprises which have given color to the scene during the current decade is one most remarkable, Dr. Price's Normal College for young ladies, in the capital of Tennessee.

An institution that has within it a period of three years from the opening of the school to graduation, is to be a great metropolitan school of 3,000 pupils from half the United States. Dr. Price's college today has a national reputation.

Read the half-page ad in the Journal today of the Atlanta Real Estate Exchange regarding their big auction on Tuesday, July 23d, of their new addition Atlanta Heights.

By special request Dr. A. G. Thomas will speak at the First Street Church of Christ tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m. The members of the legislature are cordially invited to hear this sermon. Everybody where it will be made known.

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